

apply it and great care should be taken to see that it does not get on cultivated ground, otherwise it will be a long time before any crops will grow.

The Management Committee of the N.A.S. is now engaged in working out the details of the National Amenity Scheme which it is hoped, will have the full support of the whole movement.

AUTUMN INSECT PESTS

By J. C. WADD.

WITH the advent of autumn many gardeners are under the impression that frosts will relieve them of numerous insect pests which feed on their vegetables, flowers or fruit. Unfortunately, this is by no means the case, for the majority of our native insects, on outdoor plants, are impervious to inclement weather, and only cease feeding or turn into chrysalids, and so pass through the autumn and winter in safety, emerging as adults in the early spring. Some of them lay eggs in the autumn which are coated with a special varnish deposited by the female. This preserves them until they hatch in the spring.

First, we must see what we can do to cleanse our Winter Greens from the terrible Cabbage Aphis (a relative of the common greenfly which is giving gardeners the same trouble again this autumn as it did last year. The mealy patches on the leaves of Sprouts, Kales, Savoys, Cabbages, etc., denote a colony of adult aphides, which quickly enlarges if left alone for only a few days. Measures should be taken against it early as a handful of salt in a pail of water, syringed vigorously over and under the leaves, will generally prove effective, but for bad attacks, soft-soap—one ounce dissolved in every gallon of rain water—will rid the greens of the aphides, or, if preferred, a weak nicotine wash like "Abol" may be substituted. Caterpillars of the Large White and Small White Butterfly, and the Cabbage Moth, often give a lot of trouble late on in the autumn. The surest way of ridding the plants of these is to go over them carefully and pick off the grubs by hand. The remedies applied to the Cabbage Aphis are also useful against these too.

Another pest that often causes much damage in the autumn is the Celery Fly, which is easily noted by the blistering of the leaves. The unfortunate gardener must exercise patience and pick off the plants carefully two or three times in 10 or 12 days and go over the blistered leaves, which should be burnt as the safest way of killing the tiny grubs burrowing in between the two skins of the leaves. They must be buried deeply to prevent the pests emerging to trouble next year. The writer has found dusting the plants with carbide an excellent thing to keep the female away from her laying her eggs on the plants. Dusting with lime both when the foliage is damp is also effective.

Feed your CHRYSANTHEMUMS NOW!



This month is the proper time to attend to your Chrysanthemums if you would have them strong and healthy with a profusion of large shaggy heads.

Carmona Chrysanthemum Fertiliser is a specially prepared organic compound containing the essential nutritive properties required by these popular flowers. Its nourishing properties are released slowly, enriching the soil surrounding the plants and prolonging the beneficial results throughout the period of growth. Get a supply of Carmona to-day. You will be delighted with the improvement in your flowers.

Write for Free Catalogue N.A.J.

Carmona

ORGANIC

CHRYSANTHEMUM FERTILISER

One of the Carmona range—and a Pan Britannica Product
Tins 6d. & 1/-. Bags 7-lbs. 3/-, 14-lbs. 5/-, 112-lbs. 26/-
Sole Manufacturers:

PAN BRITANNICA INDUSTRIES Ltd.
WALTHAM ABBEY, WALTHAM CROSS,
HERTS.

Telephone: Waltham Cross 415-416

